Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 640, 19th March 1937

Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Introduction Report—Recor

Gofrem 391 Rev
17-4-03

Gokk 1368 Rev
9-5-1911

Go Prem 2545 Rev
23. 8. 1913

Go MS 873 Rev
12. 6. 1925

Gofrem 1711 Rev
4. 11. 1925

Go MS 182 Rev
1. 2. 1927

GoMS 2082 Rev
20. 10. 27

Go Prem 2188 Rev
2. 11. 27

Go MS 428 Rev
24. 2. 28

GoMS 1853 Rev
11. 8. 28

GoMS 2237 Rev
26. 9. 28

Gofrem 173 Rev
25. 1. 29

Go MS 661 Rev
27. 3. 29.

Lodge 582
8/2/29

Jo MS 1498 Rev
26. 7. 29

Gofrem 1600 Rev
6. 8. 29

GoMS 143 Rev
29. 1. 30

GoMS 2437 Rev
20. 12. 30

GoMS 5-8 Rev
10. 1. 33

GoMS 1162 Rev
3. 7. 33.

GoMS 351 Rev
20. 2. 34

GoMS 494 Rev
9 3. 34

GoMS 1513 Rev
21. 7. 34

GoMS 2064 Rev
31. 8. 35

M. 152 Prem
21-11-35

Go Prem 270
1. 2. 37

Gofrem 335
5. 4. 6

Government of Madras

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 640, 19th March 1937

Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Introduction Report—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR, C.I.E.,

Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III, Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/35.

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.		The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
(1)	(2)	(3)		(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32)	..	
Karkal	63 (*a*)	1341 (1931–32)	..	
	42 (*b*)	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	..	1344 (1934–35) (*e*).
Udipi	115	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Puttur	182 (*c*)	1343 (1933–34)	..	
	2 (*d*)	1341 (1931–32)	..	

NOTE.—(*a*) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(*b*) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(*c*) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(*d*) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(*e*) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act).	Remarks.
		(3)	(4)	(5)
Kasaragod ..	9	December 1924 ..	October 1933.	..
	17 (Kumari villages).	..	August 1935.	
Mangalore	27	June 1926	January 1932.	..
Puttur	33	September 1926 ..	December 1931.	..
Coondapoor	2	..	October 1931.	..
Udipi	2	..	December 1931.	..

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :—

Name of taluk.	Transmission of survey records.		Receipt back of records for supplemental survey.		Date of return of records after supplemental survey.	
	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.	First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)	
Kasaragod ..	October 25.	August 28...	August 26	July ..		October 29.
Mangalore ..	May 27	August 27 ..	February 28.	December 28.	May 28 ..	January 29.
uttur	August 27	March 28 ..	September 28.	July 29	November 28.	October 29.
Coondapoor ..	May 20	..	December 29.		January 30.	
Udipi	May	..	January 30.	February 30.	February 30.	March 30.

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years:—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200.
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsmen on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair-sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received, 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages.

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is placed at the present resettlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita		
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve	II	III
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru		
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu	III	IV
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala		
	89. Peradi	II	III
	90. Kashipatna		
	91. Marodi		
	2. Kuchchuru		
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala	III	IV
	73. Nuralvettu		
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	87. Pullur	I	II
Mangalore	157. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi		III
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Belala		
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala	II	IV
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama	I	II
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
	1. Navuru.	8	17. Charmadi.
2	2. Nada.	9	18. Chibidre.
3	3. Kanyadi.	10	19. Tottatadi.
4	4. Layla.	11	22. Neriya.
5	13. Kadirudyavar	12	27. Kokkada.
6	14. Indabettu.	13	28. Patrame.
7	15. Mittabagilu.	14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number nad name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka.
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru.
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description 'dry' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed, 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement*, except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	54·52	97 7 0

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Wet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
Total ..	7,778·29	1,189 15 0	22,948 11

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars. after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	408
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	206
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	965
Total ..	26,212	13,198	14	113	284	39,821	27	2	957	3,886	140	5,012

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.							Appeals to the Collector.						
	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

Remarks.—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these, two were partly revised.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notice to the Collector.						Appeals to the Board.						
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in tl resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey record miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearir is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of subdivisions measured		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	**178**	**19,771**	**9,376**	**29,147**

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages c Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) wer granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each talu concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in th first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.											
		1344.			1345.			1346.			1347.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mangalore	1934-35.	50,423	5	0	33,652	12	0	18,073	1	0	2,154	12	
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711	7	0	19,224	9	0	10,508	0	0	1,676	3	
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598	8	0	41,714	8	0	25,718	5	0	9,248	6	
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722	4	0	28,928	6	0	15,394	7	0	1,352	7	
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861	12	0	19,770	10	0	10,443	11	0	647	6	
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150	7	0	24,382	5	0	13,507	13	0	2,329	4	
Total ..		**2,48,467**	**11**	**0**	**1,67,673**	**2**	**0**	**93,645**	**5**	**0**	**17,408**	**6**	

:.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.			
3 Puttur	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..	..	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935
Total ...	**178**	..	..	**799**	..	..

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. (1) *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I, shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head ' unoccupied dry ' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head ' unassessed ' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head ' poramboke ' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to ' poramboke '. Under the heads ' garden and wet ' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapoor	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus. ..	..	**12·67**	**12·66**	**11·41**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns (3) and (4) are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancemnt (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,686 or 11·41 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (1) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see B.P. Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83·54	237 5 0
Free-hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. *Ground rent.*—There are eight towns in the district, Mangalore, Bantwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931, respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6-4-0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11-4-0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-4-0) were raised to Rs. 11-4-0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3-2-0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term 'special rate' was abolished altogether and only the term 'ground rent' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry 'ground rent' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Resettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Buntwal		
Moolky		
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapoor	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	**9,898 1 0**	**13,904 11 0**

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006-10-0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum is appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations :—

(i) Officers incharge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From	To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A. R. MacEwen, Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925. 13th December 1926.	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2 G. S. Bozman, Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931.	
4 D. I. R. Muir, Esq., I.C.S.	* 7th December 1931. 1st January 1933. 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932. 19th March 1933. 22nd November 1935.	* Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier, Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934.	
6 W. H. Mitchell, Esq., B.A...	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam, Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935.		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial number and name.	Period. From	To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman, Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926 ..	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell, Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930. 1st February 1932.	21st November 1931. 9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier, Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name. (1)	Period. From (2)	To (3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934 ..	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

Note.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

Appendix I.

Comparative statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars. (1)		Area according to the revenue accounts. (2)	Area according to resettlement. (3)	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3). (4)	Percentage of column (4) over column (2). (5)
		Ac. Ct.	Ac. Ct.	Ac. Ct.	
Occupied	Dry	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	— 5·94
	Garden	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+ 35·79
	Wet	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	— 49,778 97	— 4·15
	Garden	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+ 23·46
	Wet	1,048 33	1,120 13	+ 71 80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	— 49,645 99	— 4·13
Unassessed	.. .. ..	3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke	.. .. ..	341,661 24	371,130 24	+ 29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Grand total ..	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	— 17,333 30	— 0·68

Appendix II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase + decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
ondapoor		Dry ..	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
		Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+ 34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 5,262 11	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
arkal		Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 2,391 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
asaragod		Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore		Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,174 15	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11	..	..
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur		Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6·32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (Increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi ..		Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.		Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	—11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 15,452 12	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+ 45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,204 7	+2,41,460 3	+12·66
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,786 3	+2,86,686 0	+11·41

Appendix III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Extent. Unoccupied.	Extent. Total.	Percentage on the total of all the money rates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	Rs. A.	Acs.	Acs.	Acs.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552·00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767·56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total ..	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32·00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893·68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610·35	3·44
Total ..	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680·28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7·70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8·56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25	..	47·25	0·03
Total ..	..	144,336·88	148·73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227·73	..	227·73	1·95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	11,701·21	7·01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop ..	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 11	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total ..	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..	..	433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet..	..	844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	..

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	Acs.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
„ garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·81
„ dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent..	114·80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936.

Forwarded.

2. *Paragraph* 15 *of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapoor town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F. 4241/35-3, dated 12th May 1936.

M. HUMAYUN
Collect

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

(ii)

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore, the 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report. *Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, *Press, dated* 11*th September* 1936.

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

D. I. R. MUIR,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Order—No. 640, Revenue, dated 19th March 1937.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. L. OZIELLI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.).

Memo No 4900 E/36-1, dt 15-1-37

Settlement – resettlement (S. Kanara) – Introduction report.

From the Bd of Rev, BP. No. 1203 11-9-36

In Appendix "II" printed at pp 15–16 of the B.P. quoted above, the total increase or decrease under wet due to transfers from one head to another is given as plus Rs 2772-14 whereas the figure arrived at by adding up the increases and decreases for each taluk is minus Rs 15,452-12-0. If this is added to Rs 21,32,751-1 the total wet assessment according to resettlement, the net wet assessment will be Rs 21,48,204-7-0. But the figure given in the appendix is Rs 21,48,004-7-0. The Board of Rev is requested to state the reason for the

ifference, and to furnish
orrect figures

Revenue Department.

SUBJECT.

Settlement - Resettlement - (South Kanara) - Introduction report - Appendix II to B.P. Press 120 dated 11-9-1936 - Discrepancy in figures - reconciled - Erratum submitted.

Miscellaneous No.612.

Station: M a d r a s. Dated the 17th February 1937.

From D.I.R. Muir Esq.,I.C.S.,

~~Joint Secretary~~

Board of Revenue.

C.A. Henderson Esq., V.D.,I.C.S., Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read the following paper :

Memorandum from the Government Revenue Department No.4900-E/36-1 dated 15—1—1937.

...

Letter from S. Bhoothalingam Esq.,I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No.III, Cuddapah, R.C.No.A-2-283-37 dated 6th February 1937.

...

RESOLUTION:

With reference to the Government Memorandum read above, the Board submits that the reason for the variation between the figures shown against the total increase or decrease under wet to transfers from one head to another etc in Appendix II to B.P Press 120 dated 11-9-1936 and that arrived at by adding up the increases and decreases for each taluk, is due to the wrong tre ment of Rs.5,262-11-0 and Rs.3,850-2-0 which are minus items re lating to Coondapur and Karkal taluks respectively, as plus item This discrepancy has since been reconciled and the Board submit that the revised figures now furnished by the Special Settlemen Officer in the erratum enclosed may be substituted for those already appearing in Appendix II. The total percentage of increase in assessment under columns (4) and (5) of para 13(2) at page 11 of the introduction report may also be altered as

Dated 6th February, 1934

Letter from the Secretary, I.C.E., Westminster, S.W.1.
Enclosing Form of Application for 5th Annual Dinner
of the Institution to be held on Thursday, 15th
March, 1934, at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.2.

Reference No. 6302

Board of Trade,
London, S.W.1.

Sir,

I am directed by the Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers to forward herewith a Form of Application for the Fifth Annual Dinner of the Institution to be held on Thursday, the 15th March, 1934, at the Hotel Cecil, Strand, W.C.2.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

Enclosure.

as 12.66 and 11.41 instead of 12.65 and 11.40 respectively.

(True Extract)

For Joint Secretary.

23.2.37

To the Secretary to the Government, Revenue Department,
with an erratum list.
Copy to the Collector of South Kanara.
" the Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of
Party Nos.II and I, with an erratum list.

YPR/17-2-37.

(Three Extracts)

For Joint Session

ance ... ernment by the Government, Revenue Department
with an effective ...t.
by the Collector of South Canara.
" Pub. Appointment with Government Officers in
Rules Pub. II and I. ... an effect ... II.

APPENDIX II.

Financial statement for the six talukas of the South Kanara District.

Tak.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the Revenue Accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase+ decrease −) between columns 4 and 5.	Percentage of Col 5 over Col.3 (increase decrease
1	2	3	4	5	6	
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs.	
		FOR.				
Total for the 6 talukas.			x	x		
		Wet.	19,06,744 4.	21,32,751 11.	+2,26,007 7.	+11.85
		Total.	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13.59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.		x	x	x	
		Wet.		+2,772 14		
	Net Assessment.		x	x	x	
		Wet.	19,06,744 4	21,48,004 7	+2,41,260 3	+12.65
		Total.	25,12,100 3	27,98,586 3	+2,86,486 -	+11.40
		RAD.				
Total for the 6 talukas.			x	x	x	
		Wet.	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11.85
		Total.	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13.59
	Increase or decreases due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.		x	x	x	
		Wet.		-15,452 12		
	Net Assessment.		x	x	x	
		Wet.	19,06,744 4	21,48,204 7	+2,41,460	
		Total.	25,12,100 3	27,98,786 3	+2,86,686 -	+

Settlement Resettlement

Introduction report,

from the Bdg [illegible], 15th March 1930 to 11 [illegible]

Tour.

The report in the C.F. on the introduction of the resettlement in the S. Kanara Dt is submitted for perusal No action is necessary on the introduction report except to record it formally.

The report has been checked & the following ~~discrepancy~~ discrepancy is noticed In Appx II relating to the financial statement the total resettlement assessm for wet lands is given as Rs 21,32,751-11-0 The increase under 'wet' due to transfer from one head to another etc is given as Rs 2772-14-0. Deducting this amou from the total resettlement assessment, the net assessment should be Rs 21,29,978-1 Whereas it is given as Rs 21,48,004-7-0 Appx II). Adopting the correct figure of Rs 21,29,978-13-0 the ~~total~~ net assessment for dry, wet & garden & the total increase for them will be Rs 27,80,560-9-0 & Rs 2,68,460-6-0

respectively. The latter works out to a percentage increase of 10.70% as against 11.40% mentioned in the Appx II of para 13(2) of the report.

The Board may be asked to furnish the correct figures. A draft memo is submitted for approval

[illegible]

Please see para 15 of the S.S.O's report at p 12 c/f. It is said therein that the effect of the orders in Go. No 105 Rev Dt 6.5.85 was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs 6 & Rs 16-4-0) were raised to Rs 11-4-0 an acre & the other rates by Rs 5-0-0 an acre. It is not clear what the S.S.O. means by "other rates". In para 2 of the Govt Order only the Govt approved the proposal that the existing rate of assessed agricultural assessment should be raised to Rs 11-4-0 an acre. The Bd may be asked about this & a para has accordingly been added to the draft.

There is some difference between the figures furnished in the statement at p 11 of Go. No 105, Rev Dt 6.5.85 & the figures furnished in para 15 at p 12 c/f. The latter figures may be taken as correct as they must have been prepared with reference to the orders in the (FF)

(FF) 29/12 The Q. & with refer to the latest position of Kanapur. It does not seem necessary to ask the Bod about this.

15/12

(A note summarising the thoughts Re food will be found after the Bdo reply to the OM below has been read.)

With reference to 'M' on p1 above, I find that the total increase & decrease under wet due to transfers etc should be minus Rs 15452-12 and not ~~plus~~ plus Rs 2772-14-0. If we add up the increases & decreases for each taluk we get a total decrease of Rs 15452-12-0 as below

Plus.		Minus	
Rs 6866-5-0	(Kasaragod)	Rs. 5262-11-0	(Coondapur)
6174-15-0	(Mangalore)	3850-2-0	(Karkal)
2037-2-0	(Coorg)	21418-5-0	(Puttur)
Rs 15078-6-0		Rs 30531-2-0	

- Rs 30531-2-0
+ Rs 15078-6-0
- Rs 15452-12-0

If this be added to Rs 21,32,757-11-0, the total wet assessment according to resettlement, we get Rs 2148284-7-0 as the net-wet assessment. But the figure has been given as Rs 21,48,004-7- ie Rs 200 out. I am unable to account for this Rs 200 — it must be due to some error in the C.f. in the additions.

Verify further in the office and put up a revised O.M.

2) With ref to 'A' on p 2 above, the other rates refer to the rates varying from Rs 3-2-0 to Rs ~~2000~~ 300 an acre. The 'X' on p 3 of (F) explains the case. The percentage enhancement is to be applied only to that portion of the G.R. which represents the assumed agricultural assessment viz Rs 6-4-0. Thus if a rate is Rs 90 per acre, this will be split into Rs 83-12-0 and Rs 6-4-0. The enhanced rate will be Rs 83-12-0 + Rs 11-4-0 = Rs 95 or Rs 5 more. No reference to the 85 is necessary. Draft to be revised.

29/12

JS

Please see the working sheet at (BB) Board may be asked to state the reasons for the difference. A revised draft memo to the Board & Rev is submitted for approval as advised by JS

(This was not done) as I was not present when there was much of discussion with Govt on the

Working sheet
wet land

(1) Net assessment	(2) Total resettlement assessment	(3) Increase or decrease due transfer etc
310,864-5-0	305,601-14-0	-5,262-11-
2,78,762-5-0	2,74,912-3-0	-3,850-2-
3,01,610-0-0	3,08,476-5-0	+6,866-5
4,69,777-4-0	4,75,952-3-0	+6,174-15
3,76,733-5-0	3,55,315-4-0	-21,418-5
4,10,456-12-0	4,12,493-14-0	+2,037-2
21,48,204-7-0	21,32,751-11-0	-15,452-12

21,32,751-11-0 col(2)
15452-12-0 col(3)
21,48,204-7-0 col(1) Th

figure given by the Bd is Rs 21,48,004-
is apparently a mistake in totalling
or due to some error in the figures
furnished by the Bd & Rev.

137

p 19 cf — To the Bd of Rev, Memo No 4900 E/36-7 dt 15-1-
pp 21-23 cf — from do — Bp. No 612 dt 17-2-37.

To ns

pp 1-14 cf — The report in the CF deals with the introduction of the resettlement rates in the S. Kanara Dt. Orders on the resettlement proposals were issued in G.O No 42 Rev dt 5-1-35. The resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934-35).

(E)

para 2 p 1 cf

2 The following statement shows the total increase by resettlement :-

...sment according to the Revenue Account prior to the introduction of resettlement)	Assessment according to resettlement	Increase	Percentage
Rs	Rs	Rs	
25,12,100-3-0	28,53,257-5-0	3,41,157-2-0	13.59

M

The figures include the increase or decrease in assessment due to transfer of land at resettlement from one head to another & also due to reduction of grouping. Excluding such increase the total net increase comes to Rs 2,86,686/ or 11.41 %.

ans 10 p 10 cf

3) The following are the figures of the total increment remissions (both ~~remitted~~ ordinary & special) ~~from~~ since

in the first 4 fasalis of the resettlement period

Fasli 1344	Rs 2,48,467-11-0	para 10 of p 10 cf
" 1345	Rs 1,67,673-2-0	
" 1346	Rs 93,645-5-0	
" 1347	Rs 17,408-6-0	

4 Ground Rent :- There are 8 towns in the district. The financial effect of the revision of the ground rent is an increase of the assessment from Rs 9,898-1-0 to Rs 13,904-11-0. para 15 of p 12 cf

5 The principles to be followed in reclassifying lands from dry to wet during the currency of the resettlement in the Malabar & S. Kanara Dts were explained recently in Go No. 270-Rev dt 1-2-39, & the Board incorporate them in the memorandum for the guidance of their officers", which the GO has stated, will be issued separately. (A) p 18 cf

6 The discrepancy in the figures in Appx II to the report pointed out to the Board in the memo at p 19 cf has been rectified, & the revised figures furnished by the Board at p 23 cf have been incorporated in the report. cf

No further action is necessary. A draft order recording the Board's report is submitted for approval. It may be sent to finance for perusal.

2.3.37

3/3

S.

4-3-37

Mis'l.

MAR 1937

Finance.

W/. 49004/36-2

4-3-37

(Please see previous M & N on Pp 5 & 6 ante.)

Fin (Accts) Dept

79464 Acs

May be perused and returned to Revenue

11/3/37

B. G

B.E.II

Through.

10/3

11/3

8/3/37

M

10.3.37

13 MAR 1937

Box

Pr 11775

13.3.37 (For perusal)

13.3.37

DWD

13.3.37

15/3

15/3

15/3

Fin no 79464 Accts

The report at pp 1-18 c.f. on the introduction of the resettlement in the S. Kanara district is forwarded.

2. The draft order recommending report may issue.

Read - 347

C.F. 16.

DRAFT FOR APPROVAL.

	Date.	Initials.
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When copied ..		
When examined..		
When signed ...		
When despatched.		

SUBJECT:— Settlement - Resettlement (South Kanara) - Introduction Report - Recorded.

Revd dept 1-4-37

READ AGAIN _____, dated _____ 19__

" " " _____ " _____ 19__

READ *ALSO*:—

C No. 4900 E/36 From the Bd of Rev BP Proc, No. 120, dated 11-9-1936.

" _____ To do Memo No. 4900 E/36-1 dt 15-1-1937.

" _____ From do BPM No. 612 " 17-2-1937.

Order ~~Res.~~ ~~Rout.~~ No. 640, dated 19.3.37 19__

Proc

Recorded

2-3-37

3/3.

4.3.37

The Board of Rev
by the Govt of India, dept of
E. & Lands
(with e l)

Rd 20/4/37.

Sectt. II-22—2,500—10-1-3(

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REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 640, 19th March 1937

Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Introduction Report—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Proceedings of the Board of Revenue, No. 120. Press, dated 11th September 1936

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur N. GOPALASWAMI AYYANGAR; C.I.E.,

Commissioner of Land

Read—the following papers :—

Letter from S. BHOOTHALINGAM, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, Party No. I Cuddapah, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue (through the Collector of South Kanara), dated the 14th June 1936, R.O.C. No. A-2-301/36

[Settlement—Resettlement—(South Kanara district)—Introduction report—Submitted.]

I submit the following final report on the resettlement operations in the South Kanara district.

2. *Resettled tract.*—The district consists of six taluks, viz., Mangalore, Karkal, Kasaragod, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. This report deals with all these six taluks except the Amin Divi Islands which are excluded from the scope of the operation because the revenue derived from the coir monopoly in them forms a suitable substitute for a land tax. The subjoined statement shows the year in which the resettlement was due in each taluk and the year in which the revised rates were actually introduced :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages.	The fasli in which the taluks were due for resettlement.		The fasli in which the revised rates were introduced.
(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)
Mangalore	178	1341 (1931–32)	..	1344 (1934–35) (e).
Karkal ..	63 (a)	1341 (1931–32)	..	
	42 (b)	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Kasaragod	114	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Udipi ..	115	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Coondapoor	103	1342 (1932–33)	..	
Puttur ..	182 (c)	1343 (1933–34)	..	
	2 (d)	1341 (1931–32)	..	

NOTE.—(a) These 63 villages formed part of the Mangalore taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1902–03 along with that taluk.

(b) These 42 villages formed part of the Udipi taluk at the last settlement and were settled in 1903–04 along with that taluk.

(c) The Neriya Cardamom forest in the Neriya village of the Puttur taluk was settled in fasli 1318 (1908–09) and the resettlement rates were introduced in fasli 1344 (1934–35) along with the rest of the taluk.

(d) These two villages were recently transferred from Mangalore to Puttur.

(e) The Government in their Order No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931, directed the postponement of the introduction of resettlement in the portions of the district due for resettlement before fasli 1344 to that fasli. The revised rates were accordingly introduced in fasli 1344 in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935.

3. *Survey operations preliminary to resettlement.*—A resurvey preliminary to resettlement was carried out by Old Survey Party No. VI in 178 villages of the district (viz., 114 of Kasaragod, 27 of Mangalore, 33 of Puttur and 2 in each of Coondapoor and Udipi taluks). In the rest of the villages resurvey was considered unnecessary. Please see G.O. Ms. No. 2237, Revenue, dated 26th September 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 3289, dated 4th October 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1853, Revenue, dated 11th August 1928, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2755, dated 20th August 1928.

The following statement gives the dates of commencement and the completion of survey operations in the resurveyed villages of the several taluks :—

Name of taluk.	Number of villages dealt with.	Date of commencement of survey.	Date of completion of survey (i.e., date of issue of Final Notification under section 13 of the Survey and Boundaries Act).	Remarks.
(1)			(4)	(5).
Kasaragod	97 7 (Kumari villages).	December 1924	October 1933.. August 1935.	
Mangalore	27	June 192(	January 1932.	
Putti	33	September 1926	December 1931.	
Coonu	2		October 1931.	
Udipi			December 1931	

4. *Operations connected with the resettlement*—(1) *Resurveyed tracts.*—The Government in their Order No. 873, Revenue, dated 12th June 1925, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 1275, dated 16th June 1925, directed that the work connected with the resettlement of Malabar and South Kanara should be taken up by this Party. In G.O. No. 1711, Revenue, dated 4th November 1925, the Government directed the adoption of the following simplified procedure as a tentative measure which was subsequently confirmed in G.O. No. 2188, Revenue, dated 2nd November 1927 :—

(i) that rough pattas should be issued on the basis of the land registers prepared by the Survey department;

(ii) that objections to rough pattas need no longer be heard by Special Assistant Settlement Officers but might be heard and disposed of by Special Deputy Tahsildars; and

(iii) that the work of the special staff employed in South Kanara be stopped.

Accordingly a branch office was opened at Kasaragod in October 1925 and rough pattas were issued on the basis of the resurvey land registers for all the resurveyed villages, excepting 17 Kumari villages. After the disposal of objections to rough pattas, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up.

Subsequently in G.O. No. 182, Revenue, dated 1st February 1927, the Government directed the Settlement staff to inspect all porambokes, to classify them correctly, and to assign unobjectionable encroachments and lands held under effective sivayi-jama occupations. The inspection required for these purposes was to be carried out before the hearing of objections to rough pattas. By another order, G.O. Ms. No. 428, Revenue, dated 24th February 1928, the Government directed that the miscellaneous accounts inspection should be made by the Settlement staff together with the inspection of porambokes and sivayi-jama lands before rough patta objection hearing. Thus rough patta objection hearing preceded the miscellaneous accounts inspection in Kasaragod taluk (excluding Kumari villages) while in other taluks it was done after the miscellaneous accounts inspection was completed. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's Reference No. F. 8226/27-5, dated 21st December 1927.

The work of delimitation of roads, paths, etc., vested in local bodies was first ordered to be done by the Settlement Party. Please see G.O. No. 1600, Press, dated 6th August 1929. But this item of work was stopped owing to further simplification of resettlement procedure in South Kanara (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

A statement showing when the first and the last batch of the survey records were received from the Survey department for final check and when they were returned to that department for supplemental survey after final check is furnished below :—

(2) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—(A) The main items of survey work originally sanctioned were—

(i) subdivisions of occupied or cultivated portions in waste blocks;

(ii) subdivisions of portions of dry fields converted to wet or garden and of portions of Kan, Bane, Kumaki and Mulpatta lands brought under occupation; and

(iii) delimitation of roads.

In order to deal with the above items of work, the following temporary staff was sanctioned in G.O. No. 58, Revenue, dated 10th January 1933, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 304, dated 27th January 1933, for a period of two years :—

One Special Deputy Tahsildar on Rs. 150—5—200.
Twenty field surveyors on Rs. 22½.
Three deputy surveyors on Rs. 35 each.
Three draughtsmen on Rs. 25 each.

The work was started in Mangalore taluk and completed in 94 villages. Owing to financial stringency the Government then considered it necessary to keep down the cost of resettlement and to exclude from the operations such parts of the work as were not likely to bring in any return. They accordingly decided to stop all supplemental survey work in non-resurveyed tracts. Thus the special survey staff organized for the work was disbanded in April 1934 after attending to the subdivisions arising out of the clubbing of fields or parts of fields of different descriptions in resurveyed tracts. Please see the correspondence ending with the Board's (Confdl.) Reference No. F. 2625/33-2, dated 19th December 1933, and G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 873, dated 15th March 1934.

(B) *Merging of small fields.*—In G.O. No. 989, Revenue, dated 17th May 1934, the Government sanctioned the employment of a special staff to demarcate fair sized fields created by the Revenue staff in waste blocks and to merge such of the small fields as were contiguous and could be merged. This staff worked under the control of the Collector and furnished lists of alterations to the branch offices and the changes were incorporated in the resettlement accounts.

(C) *Renumbering of clumsy notations.*—In its proceedings Reference No. G. 4564/34/2, dated 2nd October 1934, the Board ordered that the Settlement staff should prepare lists of subdivisions of long and clumsy notations (more than three notations being considered as long) to be renumbered and forward them to the Tahsildars concerned for correcting the field measurement books. Lists were accordingly sent to the Tahsildars. After they were returned with certificates that the subdivisions were duly renumbered in the field measurement books, corrections were carried out in the resettlement accounts.

5. *Scheme report.*—Proposals for the resettlement of the tract in question were submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier with this office R. Dis. No. 3171/33, dated 1st January 1934, and the Board submitted it to Government with its remarks with B.P. No. 85, Press, dated 3rd July 1934. The report together with the notification inviting representations on it was published both in English and in Kanarese in the *South Kanara District Gazette*, dated 20th April 1934. In G.O. Ms. No. 1162, Revenue, dated 3rd July 1933, the usual period of three months was allowed for making representations from the date of the publication of the report in the District Gazette. But at the request of the South Kanara Landholders' Association, the period was afterwards extended up to 1st September 1934 in G.O. No. 1513, Revenue, dated 31st July 1934. Altogether 116 representations were received, 97 up to 1st September 1934 and the rest after that date. A report on the representations was submitted to the Board through the Collector with this office No. A-1-2165/34-3, dated 26th September 1934. Orders on the scheme report were passed in G.O. No. 42, Revenue, dated 5th January 1935. A general enhancement of assessment by 12½ per cent was sanctioned on wet and garden lands while in the case of dry lands the rates were left unchanged.

6. *Chief features of resettlement—(a) Classification of soils.*—There was no general reclassification of soils in the district, but the original soil classification was altered, where necessary, in respect of dry lands transferred to wet or *vice versa*, the classification of similar neighbouring wet or dry lands of the same village being then adopted. Porambokes or unassessed lands transferred to assessed during resettlement were also suitably reclassified.

(*b*) *Grouping and tarams.*—Villages were divided into three groups for purposes of 'wet' and 'dry' assessment at the last settlement in all the taluks except the old Uppinangady (present Puttur) taluk. There a fourth group was added owing to the climatic and other difficulties experienced by the inhabitants. Wet lands in the coastal

villages to the north of the Chandragiri river were placed in a special group. The grouping was left unaltered except in the case of the villages mentioned below where conditions approximated to those in villages of the next lower group and Government decided as a measure of relief to reduce the grouping of such villages

Taluk.	Number and name of villages.	The group in which the village was placed at the last settlement.	The group in which the village is leated at the present resettlement.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Coondapoor	18. Yelajita		
	20. Golihole		
	77. Hengavalli		
	78. Belve		
	89. Hebbige		
	90. Koteshiruru		
	91. Nagodi		
	19. Kolluru		
	21. Jadkal		
	22. Muduru		
	80. Madamakki		
	83. Ameshabailu		
	84. Machchattu		
	85. Hosangadi		
	86. Edamoge		
	87. Kamalashile		
	88. Hallihole		
Karkal	27. Jarkala		
	89. Peradi		
	90. Kashipatna		
	91. Marodi		
	7. Kuchchuru		
	8. Kabbinale		
	9. Nadapala		
	31. Mala		
	73. Nuralvettu		
	74. Idu		
	97. Sulkerimogaru		
	98. Shirlalu		
Kasaragod	87. Pullur		
Mangalore	157. Barimaru		
Puttur	60. Punachapadi		
	145. Nyayatarpu		
	8. Bolala		
	9. Ujre		
	10. Kalmanja		
	11. Dharmasthala		
	12. Mundaje		
	102. Nekkiladi		
	103. Kodimbala		
	146. Savanalu		
Udipi	28. Haladi		
	82. Kudigrama		
	83. Pernankila		

In the villages in the Puttur taluk placed in the fourth group at the last settlement, the wet rates were reduced at resettlement by one taram in 44 villages and by two tarams in 11 villages as shown below, in order to make an allowance for the severe conditions of life in those villages and to concede to the ryots a large margin of profit.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram.*

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
1	1. Navuru.	8	17. Charmadi.
2	2. Nada.	9	18. Chibidre.
3	3. Kanyadi.	10	19. Tottâtadi.
4	4 Layla.	11	22. Neriya.
5	13. Kadirudyâvara.	12	27. Kokkada.
6	14. Indabettu.	13	28. Patrame.
7	15. Mittabagilu	14	82. Konalu.

A. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by one taram*—cont.

Serial number.	Number and name of village.	Serial number.	Number and name of village.
15	84. Nelyadi.	30	99. Enekullu.
16	85. Balya.	31	100. Aituru.
17	86. Ichlampadi.	32	101. Bantra.
18	87. Nujibaltila.	33	104. Kadaba.
19	88. Kankradi.	34	105. Balpa.
20	89. Rekya.	35	113. Kenya.
21	90. Shiradi.	36	114. Nalkuru.
22	91. Kutrupadi.	37	115. Guttigaru.
23	92. Renjaladi.	38	118. Devachalla.
24	93. Konaje.	39	123. Madapadi.
25	94. Shirivagilu.	40	124. Sampaje.
26	95. Kombaru.	41	125. Todikana.
27	96. Bilinele.	42	126. Arantodu.
28	97. Subrahmanya.	43	127. Markanja.
29	98. Ainakidu.	44	128. Nallurukemaraje.

B. *Villages in which the wet rates were reduced by two tarams.*

1	16. Malvantige.	7	26. Hatyadka.
2	20. Niddle.	8	119. Hariharapallatadka.
3	21. Puduvettu.	9	120. Kollamogaru.
4	23. Kalanja.	10	121. Balagodu.
5	24. Shishila.	11	122. Kalmakaru.
6	25. Shibaje.		

A further concession was allowed in respect of all fourth group villages and those transferred from third to fourth group by reducing the fourth dry taram bearing an assessment of Re. 1 to fifth taram bearing an assessment of twelve annas.

(*c*) *Occupied dry.*—Occupied dry lands converted to garden or wet were reclassified as such, the appropriate garden or wet rates being levied. The rule regarding the kind and number of trees required to constitute a garden, viz., 5 bearing jacks, 10 bearing cocos, 120 arecas, 40 pepper vines or 5 bearing tamarind trees to the acre was followed at resettlement. The mangoes and palmyras in all the groups and jack trees in the third and fourth groups were excluded from the list of garden trees at resettlement. The rate adopted was that of the adjoining old garden or where there were more such rates than one, the lowest of such rates and where there were no registered gardens adjoining, the lowest garden rate in the villages. This rule was however subject to the following exceptions :—

(i) All new arecanut gardens were assessed on their own merits irrespective of the rates of the adjoining gardens.

(ii) For new gardens which were not areca gardens and which adjoin old arecanut gardens the adjoining rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(iii) The rate imposed on any piece of land which contained no coco or areca trees was one rate lower than would otherwise have been imposed under the above rule. The lower rate imposed for the Rs. 2 rate was one rupee, raised to Re. 1-2-0 at resettlement (i.e.), including percentage enhancement. But when the application of these rules resulted in a rate lower than the existing dry rate on the land, the next higher garden rate was adopted.

(iv) Where however the application of these rules produced a rate which was definitely higher than what, on its merits, the new garden would deserve the lowest adjoining garden rate was waived in favour of a more suitable rate.

(v) Dry coconut plantations were not classified as garden but were left as dry if the trees were not mature and productive though possibly bearing (G.O. No. 351, Revenue, dated 20th February 1934).

(vi) When a portion of an occupied dry field contained garden trees the entire field was transferred to garden if the number of bearing trees was sufficient to justify such a transfer, otherwise the entire field was retained as dry.

Occupied dry lands converted to wet were classified as wet I, II (single crop or double crop) and III, according to the nature of cultivation and appropriate rates of assessment imposed. When a portion of a dry field was converted to wet the appropriate wet rate was levied without subdivision, on the actual extent converted, provided such area was more than 20 cents.

On the whole, 34,199 acres of occupied dry lands were reclassified; 7,976 acres as wet and 26,223 as garden.

(*d*) *Garden lands.*—There was no reclassification of garden lands and their existing tarams were generally retained. On individual applications, however, extinct gardens rendered permanently unfit for garden cultivation for reasons beyond the ryots' control, were after inspection, transferred to dry. Where portions of old garden and dry were clubbed at resurvey, and it was not found possible either to separate them or to register the entire resurvey field as garden, the description 'dry' was adopted for the whole field and an average rate of assessment worked out. Where the resultant rate did not exceed Rs. 2, the entry "old garden and dry clubbed" was made in the remarks column of the adangal.

(*e*) *Wet lands.*—No general reclassification of the existing wet lands was made but fields which were found fit only for dry cultivation owing to causes beyond the ryots' control were on individual applications transferred to dry.

Transfer of wet single-crop lands to double crop or vice versa was not allowed at resettlement.

The areas transferred from wet and garden to dry are insignificant being only 16 and 23 acres respectively.

(*f*) *Porambokes*—(*a*) *Resurveyed tracts.*—All porambokes were inspected and their correct description as per state of ground was adopted in the resettlement accounts. All unobjectionable occupations in porambokes were assigned in consultation with the departments concerned. In the case of valuable encroachments, land value, tree value and back assessment were first collected following the district practice. As a result of the memorial presented by the Honorary Secretary, Kanarese Landholders' Association, dated 7th May 1928, the Government decided that no attempt should be made to treat any occupation of land at the disposal of Government as an encroachment unless the occupation was the subject of public representation (i.e.), by the ryots in general or local bodies and was found definitely to prejudice the utility of the poramboke. They accordingly ordered that no back assessment, land value or tree value should be collected on such encroachments and that amounts already collected should be refunded. An exception was however made in the case of river accretion where the collection of back assessment was limited to ten years but even this charge was ordered to be waived when the land gained by accretion was balanced by land lost by erosion in the same holding—Please see paragraph 1 (*b*) of G.O. Ms. No. 2044, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 173, Revenue, dated 25th January 1929. Following these orders the amount already collected in 78 villages of Kasaragod taluk and 12 villages of Mangalore taluk were refunded to the parties concerned.

Another objection of the Landholders' Association was in regard to the inclusion of Kattapunis (channel bunds) with the trees standing thereon within the limits of channel porambokes. The Government considered that the survey of such bunds as parts of the channels was erroneous but that the demarcation of the fields need not be revised on that account as the extra assessment realizable would not be so considerable as to justify the expenditure and trouble involved. It was, however, ordered that certificates should be issued to the ryots concerned recognizing their rights of ownership in the channel bunds adjoining their holdings and to the trees standing thereon except in cases where the bunds contained trees held subject to the payment of tree tax—Please see paragraph 1 (*a*) of G.O. No. 2044, Revenue, dated 3rd September 1928, and G.O. Ms. No. 1038, Revenue, dated 25th May 1929 as amplified by G.O. Ms. No. 143, dated 29th January 1930. Accordingly such certificates were issued to the registered holders concerned by the settlement staff.

An extent of 240 acres of poramboke lands was transferred to the head of assessed, 45 acres to dry, 113 acres to wet and 82 acres to garden.

(*b*) *Non-resurveyed tracts.*—In 1930, miscellaneous accounts inspection was taken up first in Mangalore taluk when all porambokes were inspected for purposes of correct classification. In October 1931, resettlement operations were ordered to be suspended (G.O. No. 2214, Revenue, dated 21st October 1931), owing to the financial stringency and when they were resumed in 1933, the work was started on the old lines in the villages of Puttur and Mangalore taluks. Subsequently in accordance with the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, the inspection of porambokes was stopped in all the other villages of the district.

(*g*) *Kumaki and assessed waste lands—Resurveyed tracts.*—Kumaki lands are Government waste lands within 100 yards of old wargs land (i.e., wargs found prior to fasli 1276) and over which the wargdars enjoy privileges of grazing cattle, cutting leaves, firewood and timber for their own agricultural and domestic purposes. During the final check of resurvey records all kumakis and assessed wastes were inspected

and all cases of occupations including Kumaki lands enclosed by walls merely for the purposes of facilitating the exercise of normal Kumaki privileges, were assigned to the actual occupants at dry rates except the occupations of Kumaki lands by house-sites and garden trees, which were assigned at the appropriate garden rates. In the case of long-standing occupations, back assessment was also collected. Subsequently the Government in their Order Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929, decided that Kumaki land should be deemed to have been effectively occupied only when brought under cultivation, or occupied as a house-site or planted with trees classed at the resettlement as garden products or otherwise reduced into exclusive possession, but that land around which walls were built merely for the purpose of facilitating the exercise of the normal Kumaki privileges should not be deemed to have been effectively occupied.

Accordingly a notification inviting applications within three months from the date of publication of the notice from those persons to whom such assignments were made in all the resurveyed villages of Kasaragod (excluding Kumari villages) 25 of Mangalore and 31 of Puttur taluks was published in the district gazette, dated 6th May 1929. As no applications were received within the time fixed the treatment of such walled enclosures as ryotwari holdings was allowed to continue. All back assessment and land value levied on account of the assignment of Kumaki lands were refunded as in the case of poramboke lands following the orders contained in paragraph 4 (3) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929.

The total area of assessed waste lands assigned in all the resurveyed villages was 7,406 acres (5,812 as dry 448 acres as wet and 1,146 acres as garden).

Non-resurveyed tracts.—In areas where no resurvey was made the Special Settlement Officer was asked to obtain from the village officers lists of unauthorized occupations of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in all the villages and submit them to Government with an estimate of their area and the assessment (the rate appropriate to their condition being assumed) that would be on them—please see paragraph 4 (4) of G.O. Ms. No. 661, dated 27th March 1929. On a reference made from this office the Board in its Proceedings Mis. No. 2620, dated 2nd September 1929, decided that as the lists were intended for estimating the work involved in and the revenue likely to be realized by the assignment of unauthorized occupation of Kumakis and assessed waste lands in areas where there was no resurvey, it would be sufficient if the lists were prepared for the taluks of Mangalore and Puttur after overcheck by the settlement staff. Lists were accordingly furnished for Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Shortly after, the resettlement operations in South Kanara were stopped and the lists were therefore returned to the Tahsildars concerned for action in due course. On resumption of the operations in 1933, all assessed waste lands were inspected in the taluks of Mangalore, Puttur and Kasaragod for purposes of reclassification. But as a result of the further simplification of resettlement procedure ordered in G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934, this work was stopped. In villages where inspection had already been completed transfers of entire assessed waste lands occupied were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while only lists of partial occupations, showing the particulars of extent, soil classification and rate were furnished to the revenue staff along with resettlement fair accounts, for the purpose of collecting the assessment due on them. (B.P. No. 1839, Mis., dated 6th June 1934.)

(*h*) *Unassessed lands.*—No lands were classed as unassessed at the last settlement. Subsequently the Revenue Department transferred to ' unassessed ' certain lands which were registered as poramboke at the last settlement, in accordance with the instructions contained in G.O. No. 1368, Revenue, dated 9th May 1911. *This registry was left unaltered at resettlement*, except in Karkal where an extent of 1,672 acres of reserved forest classed as unassessed was treated as forest poramboke.

(*i*) *Mulpattas.*—Mulpattas are lands granted by Revenue Officers during the early years of British rule or by former Native Governments. At the last settlement all unreclaimed waste forest lands included in Mulpattas were treated as occupied dry and assessed at an uniform favourable rate of four annas an acre. At the resettlement reclaimed areas were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates, the four anna rate on unreclaimed lands being left alone. Only entire cases of reclaimed Mulpatta lands were given effect to in the resettlement accounts while lists of partial cases of reclamation were furnished to the Revenue Department for charging assessment without subdivision. The extents of Mulpatta lands thus transferred by the settlement party were—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Dry	25·48	20 12 0
Garden	12·52	32 11 0
Wet	16·52	44 0 0
Total ..	**54·52**	97 7 0

(*j*) *Kans.*—Kans are forest lands in which the assessee is at liberty to collect and cultivate without restriction forest produce of a specified kind in consideration of the payment of a small fixed annual payment, ordinarily known as peppershist or cardamomshist. They exist in 22 villages of Puttur taluk. At the last settlement, they were registered as assessed waste with the remark ' Kan ' in the remarks column but separate kan pattas were issued and the assessment credited to Forest revenue. Kan lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the appropriate dry, wet or garden rates at the resettlement. Those which were not brought under effective occupation were classed as unoccupied under dry the ordinary soil classification, and taram with the remark ' Kan ' noted against them. In these cases the existing rate of annas four was allowed to continue.

(*k*) *Banes.*—Bane lands which exist only in parts of the Puttur taluk are lands which carry the same privileges to the wargs to which they are attached as Kumakis in the rest of the district. The only difference between Kumakis and banes is that while the former are limited to within 100 yards of a warg, the latter need not necessarily be so. They exist in 21 out of 22 villages in which kan lands also exist. The bane privileges were allowed to continue at resettlement subject to the provision that bane lands brought under effective occupation were assessed at the ordinary dry, wet or garden rates according to their description. The bane lands have been shown in the resettlement accounts as assessed waste with remark ' bane ' noted against them.

(*l*) *Neriya cardamom forest.*—The area known as Neriya cardamom forest lies in Neriya village of the Puttur taluk bordering Mysore territory. It is made up of dense jungle and was first settled in fasli 1318. It comprised an extent of 19,413 acres made up of 146·72 acres of cardamom cultivation, 1,900·19 acres of Kumari cultivation and 17,366·09 acres of Kumaki cultivation and assessed at Re. 1, As. 3, As. 2, respectively, per acre. These rates of assessment have been allowed to continue. In the resettlement accounts soil classification and taram have not been noted against these lands but only the rate and assessment entered with the remark ' Special cardamom rate, special Kumari rate or special Kumaki rate ' as the case may be. (B.P. No. 919, Mis., dated 1st March 1935.)

(*m*) *Kumaris.*—Kumaris are shifting cultivations in forests and they exist in 21 villages of the Kasaragod taluk. They were settled at the last settlement under a separate notification and flat rates of annas 3, 2 and 1 per acre were adopted for warg Kumaris placed in the first, second and third groups, respectively. These rates ceased to apply to so much of the Kumari land as was permanently reclaimed and converted to dry, wet, or garden in which case, it was classified as such and assessed at the appropriate rates—please see the notification contained in G.O. No. 391, Revenue, dated 17th April 1903, printed in B.P. No. 140, Press, dated 27th April 1903.

The experimental resurvey carried out at first in two Kumari villages of the Kasaragod taluk showed that the frame work of the survey was unworkable for the purpose of revenue records and the Government therefore sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2082, Revenue, dated 20th October 1927, a resurvey of all the Kumari villages. During the final check of the resurvey records the settlement staff attended also to the reclassification of the warg Kumaris that were permanently converted to dry, wet or garden. As directed in B.P. No. 388, Mis., dated 4th February 1931, rough pattas were not issued for such changes but lists of cases of conversions were sent to the Revenue Divisional Officer for confirmation and on their return the changes were given effect to in the accounts. Fair adangals on the basis of resurvey so far as survey and subdivision numbers and their extents were concerned (the previous revenue registry being adopted as regards registered holders) were prepared and handed over to the Revenue Department for maintenance. At resettlement the productivity of the Kumaris was taken as the chief factor for grouping. The Kumari villages near the coast were accordingly placed in the third group, those in the extreme east in the first group, and those in the middle in the second group.

Eleven out of the 21 villages were affected by regrouping.

As a result of this, there was an increase of revenue of Rs. 2,391–3–0 or 12·55 per cent on the total assessment of Kumari lands. The previous Kumari rates of annas three, two and one per acre for the first, second and third groups (as revised) were retained. The extent and assessment of reclaimed Kumaris reclassified as dry, wet or garden are as shown below :—

	Extent.	Kumari assessment.	Assessment at resettlement.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Dry	1,094·52	140 7 0	724 4 0
Garden	6,202·31	976 13 0	20,886 11 0
Wet	481·46	72 11 0	1,337 12 0
Total ..	7,778·29	1,189 15 0	22,948 11

(*n*) *Inam lands.*—No land was registered as inam at the last settlement. Subsequently, certain inams belonging to Roman Catholic Churches in Mangalore, Udipi, Karkal and Coondapoor taluks were recognized as such and title-deeds issued following the orders contained in G.O. No. 2545, Revenue, dated 22nd August 1913. But in the revenue accounts they have all been shown as ryotwari, the grants being treated as money allowances. The question of their treatment at resettlement, i.e., either as inam or ryotwari, is under the consideration of the Board (Board's Reference No. F. 618/36-1, dated 22nd February 1936.

7. *Rough pattas and reclassification notices.*—In the 178 resurveyed villages excluding Kumari villages of Kasaragod taluk, rough pattas were issued in advance of resettlement on the basis of resurvey land registers and objections thereto were heard by Special Deputy Tahsildars in selected camps. On receipt of orders on the scheme report, notices were issued to the registered holders both in resurveyed and non-resurveyed villages in respect of alterations caused by reclassification of dry lands. Objections to these notices were received and disposed of by post by Settlement Tahsildars, after inspection wherever necessary. The total number of objection petitions received for each taluk is as shown below :—

Names of taluks.	Objection petitions received at rough patta objection hearing.						Objection petitions received by post on reclassification.					
	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Registry.	Survey.	Assessment.	Reclassification.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Mangalore ..	1,390	2,168	..	25	121	3,704	13	2	45	609	11	680
Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	13	382	10	408
Kasaragod ..	23,231	8,622	..	20	111	31,984	5	..	189	2,033	69	2,296
Udipi	232	77	..	..	2	311	5	..	332	106	14	457
Coondapoor ..	120	22	..	..	3	145	1	..	49	146	10	206
Puttur	1,239	2,309	14	68	47	3,677	..	..	329	610	26	965
Total ..	**26,212**	**13,198**	**14**	**113**	**284**	**39,821**	**27**	**2**	**957**	**3,886**	**140**	**5,012**

8. *Appeals to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector and to the Board.*—The following statement shows the number of appeals preferred to the Special Assistant Settlement Officer in charge, to the Collector, to the Board of Revenue and the results thereof and also the number of suit notices received.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Appeals to the Special Settlement Officer.						Appeals to the Collector.						
	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1 Kasaragod	..	..	34	..	34	22	12*	8	57	..	1	66	53	13
2 Mangalore	..	..	21	..	21	8	13*	1	6	..	..	7	7	..
3 Puttur	..	..	4	..	4	2	2	3	2	..	..	5	5	..
4 Udipi	..	..	3	..	3†	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	5	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	10	..	10	6	4‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	..	77	..	77	44	32	12	66	..	1	79	66	13

Remarks.—* Of these, six were partly revised.
† Board's orders are awaited in respect of one petition.
‡ Of these, two were partly revised.

Serial number and name of taluk.	Suit notice to the Collector.						Appeals to the Board.						
	Registration.	Survey Demarcation.	Reclassification.	Others.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.	Registration.	Assignment.	Reclassification.	Assessment.	Total.	Confirmed.	Revised.
	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1 Kasaragod	6	20	..	4	30	24	6	..	..	2	1	3	3	..
2 Mangalore	..	3	..	..	3	3	..	..	..	2	1	3	1	2
3 Puttur	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	..
4 Udipi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Coondapoor	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Karkal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6	23	..	4	33	27	6	..	..	5	2	7	5	2

9. *Supplemental survey.*—The number of supplemental subdivisions effected in the resurveyed villages as a result of the orders passed on final check of resurvey records, miscellaneous accounts and reclassification, inspection and rough patta objection hearing is shown below :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Total number of villages.	Number of subdivisions measured.		Total.
		By survey.	By special survey staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Kasaragod	114	13,292	5,701	18,993
2 Mangalore	27	2,619	1,481	4,100
3 Puttur	33	3,514	1,883	5,397
4 Udipi	2	236	265	501
5 Coondapoor	2	110	46	156
Total ..	178	19,771	9,376	29,147

The number of supplemental subdivisions measured in 94 non-resurveyed villages of Mangalore taluk is 3,247.

10. *Increment remissions.*—Increment remissions (both ordinary and special) were granted and given effect to from the year of introduction of resettlement in each taluk concerned. The following statement shows the increment remissions granted in the first four faslis of the resettlement period.

Name of taluks.	Year of introduction.	Increment remission for the first four faslis.											
		1344.			1345.			1346.			1347.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1 Mangalore	1934-35.	50,423	5	0	33,652	12	0	18,073	1	0	2,154	12	0
2 Karkal	Do.	28,711	7	0	19,224	9	0	10,508	0	0	1,676	3	0
3 Kasaragod	Do.	59,598	8	0	41,714	8	0	25,718	5	0	9,248	6	0
4 Udipi	Do.	43,722	4	0	28,928	6	0	15,394	7	0	1,352	7	0
5 Coondapoor	Do.	29,861	12	0	19,770	10	0	10,443	11	0	647	6	0
6 Puttur	Do.	36,150	7	0	24,382	5	0	13,507	13	0	2,329	4	0
Total ..		2,48,467	11	0	1,67,673	2	0	93,645	5	0	17,408	6	0

NOTE.—Particulars of ordinary increment remission have not been furnished for the fifth and succeeding faslis.

11. *Issue of fair accounts to the Tahsildars—Resurveyed villages.*—Fair adangals and chittahs on the basis of resurvey records were handed over to the Tahsildars in advance of resettlement. On receipt of the orders of Government on the scheme report, the fair accounts already issued were got back from the Tahsildars and returned to them with the reclassification changes and revised rates of assessment duly incorporated in them. Along with the fair accounts were given the increment remission accounts in the form approved in B.P. Mis. No. 151, dated 15th January 1935.

Non-resurveyed villages.—In Mangalore and Puttur taluks, land registers and chittas were prepared by the Settlement staff while in the taluks of Karkal, Udipi and Coondapoor they were prepared by the shanbhogues and checked by the Settlement staff. As soon as orders on the scheme report were received, the reclassification changes and the enhanced rates were incorporated in them and handed over to the Revenue Department along with the increment remission accounts. The following statement shows the dates on which the first and the last batch of fair accounts were sent to the Tahsildars :—

Serial number and name of taluk.	Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts on the basis of resurvey.		Number of villages.	Date of despatch of fair accounts at resettlement.	
		First batch.	Last batch.		First batch.	Last batch.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Mangalore ..	27	31—7—1928.	20—1—1930.	178	2—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
2 Kasaragod ..	97	20—7—1927.	6—5—1929.	114	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
	17 (Kumari villages).	26—9—1931.	5—7—1932.			
3 Puttur	33	31—12—1928.	17—4—1930.	184	4—3—1935.	30—5—1935.
4 Coondapoor ..	2	21—3—1930.	..	103	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
5 Udipi	2	27—5—1930.	..	115	4—3—1935.	31—5—1935.
6 Karkal	..	..	..	105	7—3—1935.	31—5—1935
Total ..	178	..	..	799	..	..

12. *Issue of survey notices.*—Notices under section 9 (2) of the Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923, were prepared and issued wherever necessary. The issue of section 13 notification has been completed in all the areas.

13. (1) *Results of the resettlement.*—Appendix I, shows the area under the several descriptions of land according to Revenue accounts and according to resurvey and resettlement. For purposes of comparison, it has not been found possible to adopt the

figures according to the revenue accounts of the year just previous to the introduction of resettlement (1343) in the case of resurveyed villages as resurvey areas had already been adopted in the revenue accounts in different faslis in different taluks. Hence in the case of these villages, the figures of the fasli prior to the introduction of resurvey areas have been adopted. In respect of the non-resurveyed villages, the revenue figures of fasli 1343, have been taken into account.

A portion of the southern boundary of the district was changed from the bank of the Kavvayi river to the mid-river line in accordance with G.O. Mis. No. 2437, Revenue, dated 20th December 1930 (B.P. Mis. No. 26, dated 6th January 1931). This resulted in the transfer of 881 acres from Malabar to South Kanara. Besides, an extent of 4,800 acres of unsurveyed area was surveyed for the first time and brought to account. In spite of this increase, the total area of the district has decreased by 17,333 acres. This decrease is due to an extent of 22,592 acres in the taluks of Kasaragod and Puttur having been excluded from the village boundaries and included in the Reserved Forest and also to the correct computation of areas at resurvey. Under the head ' unoccupied dry ' there is a large decrease of 49,779 acres. This is due to (1) the transfer of an extent of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry to poramboke in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks, (2) the transfer of 7,406 acres to the head of occupied dry, wet or garden and (3) the exclusion of the areas from the village boundaries which really formed part of reserved forest. The decrease of 2,742 acres under the head ' unassessed ' is due to the transfer of 1,672 acres to the head of reserved forest poramboke in Karkal taluk and to the exclusion of 1,113 acres from the village limits in Kasaragod and Puttur taluks. Under the head ' poramboke ' there is an increase of 29,469 acres. As already explained, this is due to the transfer of 27,797 acres from unoccupied dry and to the transfer of 1,672 acres from unassessed to ' poramboke '. Under the heads ' garden and wet ' there is an increase of 36,185 acres, while there is a decrease of 30,599 acres under dry. This is due to the reclassification of dry lands to wet or garden at resettlement, the revenue staff not having been authorized to effect such transfers during the currency of settlement and also to the transfer of 7,406 acres of assessed waste to dry, wet or garden (dry, 5,812 acres, garden, 1,146 and wet 448 acres).

(2) *Financial results.*—Appendix II shows the financial results of the resettlement in each taluk. An abstract of it showing the percentage increase in assessment in each taluk is given below :—

Name of taluk. (1)	Dry. (2)	Garden. (3)	Wet. (4)	Total. (5)
Mangalore	..	12·97	12·43	11·57
Karkal	..	12·45	12·64	11·05
Kasaragod	..	12·88	13·82	11·88
Udipi	..	12·23	12·16	10·93
Coondapoor	..	12·41	12·52	11·65
Puttur	..	12·61	12·73	11·93
Total—Plus.	.. ..	**12·67**	**12·66**	**11·41**

The sanctioned percentage of enhancement in the rates of wet and garden lands is 12·50, while no enhancement was ordered in the rates for dry lands. The slight variations in the percentage shown in columns (3) and (4) are due to rounding of annas (i) in calculating some of the new money rates with reference to the percentage enhancemnt (ii) in working out the average assessment of clubbed fields in resurveyed areas and (iii) in applying the revised rates to individual fields. The total increase in assessment for the whole district, amounts to Rs. 2,86,686 or 11·41 per cent as against Rs. 3,19,985 or 12·59 per cent estimated in the scheme report. This deficit is due to the various concessions allowed in the matter of reclassification of dry lands to garden at resettlement.

Appendix III shows the area of occupied and unoccupied dry garden and wet lands under each resettlement money rates.

14. (1) *Mulgeni holdings.*—At the last settlement, a separate patta was issued for each mulgeni leasehold (i.e., lands given on permanent lease) showing the name of the mulgar as pattadar and the mulgenidar as mulgeni tenant in accordance with the orders issued in G.O. No. 757, Revenue, dated 25th August 1902. This procedure was adopted in order to facilitate the prompt collection of the assessment by the attachment of the land in cases in which the terms of the lease did not provide for an enhancement of the rent consequent on the increase of assessment at resettlement as the mulgar might refuse to pay the enhanced assessment if he could not make some satisfactory arrangement with the mulgenidar. But as under the Mulgeni Rent Enhancement Act of 1920, the mulgar could obtain an order for the enhancement of the rent in consequence of an increase in the assessment, the reason for issuing a separate patta for each mulgeni leasehold ceased to exist and the Government accordingly ordered its discontinuance (vide G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929). The separate pattas issued for mulgeni leaseholders were accordingly cancelled at resettlement and all the lands belonging to one

and the same mulgar were included in one patta. Please see B.P. Mis. No. 163, dated 22nd January 1926, and G.O. No. 1498, Revenue, dated 26th July 1929, communicated with B.P. Mis. No. 2228, dated 1st August 1929.

(2) *Grant and free-hold lands.*—Grant lands exist in Mangalore and free-hold lands exist in Mangalore and Puttur taluks. Their extents and assessments are given below :—

	Extent.	Assessment.
	ACS.	RS. A. P.
Grant lands	83.54	237 5 0
Free-hold lands—		
Mangalore	82·38	114 7 6
Puttur	18·27	15 14 0

They are not interfered with at resettlement and were exhibited as grant or free-hold lands as the case may be.

15. *Ground rent.*—There are eight towns in the district, Mangalore, Bantwal, Moolky, Kasaragod, Karkal, Udipi, Coondapoor and Puttur. The first six were towns even at the last settlement and the last two were declared as towns only in 1927 and 1931, respectively. Mangalore is the only municipality in the district. Udipi has been constituted a municipality recently. The rates of ground rent consisted of special rates of Rs. 12 and 6 and ground rent ranging from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 300 an acre. In their order Ms. No. 1059, Revenue, dated 6th May 1935, the Government decided that in respect of ground rent lands in the district, the existing rate of assumed agricultural assessment of Rs. 6-4-0 an acre should be raised by 80 per cent, i.e., Rs. 11-4-0 an acre. The effect of this order was that the previous rates of ground rent (Rs. 6 and Rs. 6-4-0) were raised to Rs. 11-4-0 an acre and the other rates by Rs. 5 an acre. In respect, however, of the sites assigned to the depressed classes in the town of Udipi, the existing rate of Rs. 3-2-0 was left unaltered. No separate pattas were issued for the ground rent cases. The term 'special rate' was abolished altogether and only the term 'ground rent' was retained as there was no difference between ground rent and special rate. All lands assessed to ground rent were continued to be shown in the adangal and 10 (1) chittas as before with the entry 'ground rent' in the remarks column, the columns intended for description, soil classification and taram being left blank. The financial effect of the revision of ground rent is given below :—

Name of town.	According to Revenue—Assessment.	According to Resettlement—Assessment.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Mangalore, Buntwal, Moolky	8,000 3 0	10,315 1 0
Kasaragod	239 4 0	451 2 0
Karkal	792 2 0	1,367 5 0
Udipi	866 8 0	1,717 10 0
Coondapoor	..	48 4 0
Puttur	..	5 5 0
Total ..	9,898 1 0	13,904 11 0

It will thus be seen that the increase of ground rent was Rs. 4,006-10-0.

16. *Resettlement register and descriptive memoir.*—The form of resettlement register was approved in B.P. Mis. No. 405, dated 29th January 1935, and that of the Descriptive Memoir in G.O. Ms. No. 2064, Revenue, dated 31st August 1935, communicated with the Board's Resolution Mis. No. 3349, dated 5th September 1935. Registers and memoirs have been prepared and checked for the villages noted below :—

	Prepared.	Checked.
Registers	690	372
Descriptive Memoirs	296	244

and those of 149 villages so far scrutinized and signed by me.

17. *Cost of operations.*—Particulars under the head are given below :—

	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Survey	7,58,573
(2) Resettlement including special survey staff	7,21,056

18. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue staff.*—A memorandum appended.

19. *Conclusion.*—Mr. W. R. S. Sathianathan was in charge of the Party from 1930 to 1931 and the scheme report, which is to a large extent, the result of his work, was subsequently submitted by Mr. E. W. Bouchier on 1st January 1934. M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal introduced the resettlement rates in all the six taluks. The following statement gives the names of the various officers who conducted the resettlement operations :—

(i) Officers incharge of the party.

Serial number and names.	Period of charge. From	To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 A. R. MacEwen, Esq., M.C., I.C.S.	24th March 1925. 13th December 1926.	31st March 1926. 8th April 1930.	On leave from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
2 G. S. Bozman, Esq., I.C.S.	1st April 1926 ..	12th December 1926.	
3 W. R. S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.	9th April 1930 ..	6th December 1931.	
4 D. I. R. Muir, Esq., I.C.S.	* 7th December 1931. 1st January 1933. 3rd October 1935.	31st December 1932. 19th March 1933. 22nd November 1935.	* Operation in South Kanara suspended.
5 E. W. Bouchier, Esq., I.C.S.	20th March 1933.	6th March 1934.	
6 W. H. Mitchell, Esq., B.A...	7th March 1934.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	31st March 1934, *a.n.*	2nd October 1935, *a.n.*	
8 S. Bhoothalingam, Esq., I.C.S.	23rd November 1935.		

(ii) Special Assistant Settlement Officers.

Serial number and name.	Period. From	To	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 G. S. Bozman, Esq., I.C.S.	28th February 1925.	7th December 1925.	Leave from 8th December 1925 to 6th January 1926.
	7th January 1926.	31st March 1926 ..	In charge from 1st April 1926 to 12th December 1926.
	13th December 1926.	24th March 1927.	
2 M.R.Ry. C. S. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	February 1926 ..	13th December 1926.	
3 M.R.Ry. R. Subrahmanya Ayyar Avargal, B.A.	7th August 1926 ..	21st December 1929.	
4 W. R. S. Sathianathan, Esq., I.C.S.	9th February 1929.	8th April 1930 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th December 1931.
5 W. H. Mitchell, Esq., B.A.	27th March 1929 ..	6th March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 31st March 1934.
6 M.R.Ry. J. Balaji Rao Avargal, B.A.	20th October 1930. 1st February 1932.	21st November 1931. 9th May 1932.	
7 M.R.Ry. K. P. Krishnan Nayar Avargal, B.A.	8th August 1932.	31st March 1934 ..	Thereafter in charge till 2nd October 1935.
8 E. W. Bouchier, Esq., I.C.S.	14th September 1932.	19th March 1933 ..	Thereafter in charge till 6th March 1934.
9 M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib M. Rengappa Bangara Avargal, B.A.	6th March 1933 ..	31st December 1933.	
10 M.R.Ry. G. Dattatreya Rao Avargal, B.A.	17th May 1933 ..	31st March 1934.	

(iii) Settlement Tahsildars.

Serial number and name.	Period.	
	From	To
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 M.R.Ry. J. S. Suvarna, B.A.	3rd April 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
2 ,, J. L. D'Souza, B.A.	1st April 1934 ..	26th May 1934.
3 ,, U. Kumarayya, B.A.	2nd April 1934 ..	30th April 1935.
4 ,, T. V. Ramunni Nayar	27th May 1934 ..	27th July 1934.
	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.
5 ,, V. Govindan, B.A.	28th July 1934 ..	31st October 1934.
6 ,, B. Ganapathi, B.A.	25th February 1935 ..	31st May 1935.

NOTE.—The Special Assistant Settlement Officers were replaced by the Settlement Tahsildars from the District Revenue Establishment for reclassification and introduction of resettlement rates (G.O. Ms. No. 494, Revenue, dated 9th March 1934).

The orders of Government on the scheme report were received in January 1935, and within a short period of four months, the new rates had to be introduced in all the six taluks. This could be done only after issue of reclassification notices and disposal of objections to them. Besides, the increment remission accounts first prepared had to be revised under the Collector's instructions owing to the suspension of a portion of land revenue in fasli 1344. The large amount of work involved by all this was completed in time; thanks to the hard and diligent work of the subordinates of the Party and the co-operation of the Revenue Officers.

APPENDIX I.

Comparative statement of areas of the several taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.		Area according to the revenue accounts.	Area according to resettlement.	Difference (increase+, decrease —) between columns (2) and (3).	Percentage of column (4 over column (2).
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		AC. CT.	AC. CT.	AC. CT.	
Occupied	Dry ..	515,039 47	484,440 11	— 30,599 36	— 5·94
	Garden ..	77,155 90	104,768 74	+ 27,612 84	+ 35·79
	Wet ..	424,430 71	433,003 15	+ 8,572 44	+ 2·02
	Total ..	1,016,626 08	1,022,212 00	+ 5,585 92	+ 0·55
Unoccupied	Dry ..	1,200,236 14	1,150,457 17	— 49,778 97	— 4·15
	Garden ..	259 90	321 08	+ 61 18	+ 23·46
	Wet ..	1,048 33	1,120 13	+ 71 80	+ 6·87
	Total ..	1,201,544 37	1,151,898 38	— 49,645 99	— 4·13
Unassessed	..	3,911 06	1,168 83	— 2,742 23	— 70·11
Poramboke	..	341,661 24	371,130 24	+ 29,469 00	+ 8·63
	Grand total	2,563,742 75	2,546,409 45	— 17,333 30	— 0·68

APPENDIX II.

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase + decrease —) between columns (3) and (4).	Percentage of column (5) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	
Coondapoor		Dry ..	22,598 1	20,723 10	— 1,874 7	— 8·29
		Garden ..	43,119 14	50,505 12	+ 7,385 14	+17·13
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,05,601 14	+29,326 11	+10·62
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,76,831 4	+34,838 2	+10·02
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 1,874 7	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 2,033 12	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 5,262 11	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	22,598 1	22,598 1	..	..
		Garden ..	43,119 14	48,472 0	+ 5,352 2	+12·41
		Wet ..	2,76,275 3	3,10,864 9	+ 34,589 6	+12·52
		Total ..	3,41,993 2	3,81,934 10	+ 39,941 8	+11·65
Karkal		Dry ..	38,532 5	36,140 13	— 2,391 8	— 6·21
		Garden ..	23,539 11	30,760 10	+ 7,220 15	+30·68
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,74,912 3	+ 27,435 15	+11·09
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,41,813 10	+ 32,265 6	+10·42
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 2,391 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+ 4,290 11	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 3,850 2	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	38,532 5	38,532 5	..	..
		Garden ..	23,539 11	26,469 15	+ 2,930 4	+12·45
		Wet ..	2,47,476 4	2,78,762 5	+31,286 1	+12·64
		Total ..	3,09,548 4	3,43,764 9	+34,216 5	+11·05
Kasaragod		Dry ..	53,313 4	51,125 12	— 2,187 8	— 4·10
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,99,710 3	+70 571 15	+54·64
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,08,476 5	+43,489 14	+16·41
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,59,312 4	+1,11,874 5	+25·00
	Increase or decrease due to transfer from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—2,187 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+53,935 5	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,866 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	53,313 4	53,313 4	..	..
		Garden ..	1,29,138 4	1,45,774 14	+16,636 10	+12·88
		Wet ..	2,64,986 7	3,01,610 0	+36,623 9	+13·82
		Total ..	4,47,437 15	5,00,698 2	+53,260 3	+11·88
Mangalore		Dry ..	60,525 11	58,809 0	— 1,716 11	— 2·84
		Garden ..	50,568 2	64,784 0	+14,215 14	+28·11
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,75,952 3	+58,097 11	+13·90
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,99,545 3	+70,596 14	+13·35
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	—1,716 11	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,653 10	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+6,174 15		
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	60,525 11	60,525 11	..	..
		Garden ..	50,568 2	57,130 6	+ 6,562 4	+12·97
		Wet ..	4,17,854 8	4,69,777 4	+51,922 12	+12·43
		Total ..	5,28,948 5	5,87,433 5	+58,485 0	+11·57
Puttur		Dry ..	25,915 12	25,584 0	— 331 12	— 1·28
		Garden ..	57,355 7	72,429 7	+15,074 0	26·28
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,55,315 4	+21,136 1	6·32
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,53,328 11	+35,878 5	+ 8·59

Comparative financial statement for the six taluks of the South Kanara district—*cont.*

Taluk.	Particulars.	Description.	Assessment according to the revenue accounts.	Assessment according to resettlement.	Difference (increase +, decrease —) between columns (4) and (5).	Percentage of column (6) over column (3) (increase +, decrease —).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	
Puttur—*cont.*	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 331 12	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+7,840 14	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 21,418 5	..	..
	Net assessment ..	Dry ..	25,915 12	25,915 12	..	..
		Garden ..	57,355 7	64,588 9	+ 7,233 2	+12·61
		Wet ..	3,34,179 3	3,76,733 9	+42,554 6	+12·73
		Total ..	4,17,450 6	4,67,237 14	+49,787 8	+11·93
Udipi ..	.... ..	Dry ..	47,525 12	44,431 2	— 3,094 10	— 6·51
		Garden ..	53,223 12	65,501 5	+12,277 9	+23·07
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,12,493 14	+46,521 3	+12·71
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,22,426 5	+55,704 2	+11·94
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 3,094 10	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+5,766 2	..	..
		Wet ..	..	+2,037 2	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	47,525 12	47,525 12	..	..
		Garden ..	53,223 12	59,735 3	+6,511 7	+12·23
		Wet ..	3,65,972 11	4,10,456 12	+44,484 1	+12·16
		Total ..	4,66,722 3	5,17,717 11	+50,995 8	+10·93
Total for the six taluks.	.... ..	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,36,814 5	—11,596 8	— 4·67
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,83,691 5	+1,26,746 3	+35·51
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,32,751 11	+2,26,007 7	+11·85
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	28,53,257 5	+3,41,157 2	+13·59
	Increase or decrease due to transfers from one head to another and also due to reduction of grouping.	Dry ..	..	— 11,596 8	..	..
		Garden ..	..	+81,520 6	..	..
		Wet ..	..	— 15,452 12	..	..
	Net assessment	Dry ..	2,48,410 13	2,48,410 13	..	..
		Garden ..	3,56,945 2	4,02,170 15	+ 45,225 13	+12·67
		Wet ..	19,06,744 4	21,48,204 7	+2,41,460 3	+12·66
		Total ..	25,12,100 3	27,98,786 3	+2,86,686 0	+11·41

APPENDIX III.

Statement of areas under dry, garden and wet money rates in the six taluks of the South Kanara district.

Particulars.	Rate per acre.	Extent. Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Total.	Percentage on the total of all the money rates.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Dry	2 0	680·28	40·80	721·08	0·05
	1 8	2,105·72	446·28	2,552·00	0·18
	1 4	17,786·97	7,490·25	25,277·22	1·73
	1 0	95,123·10	149,667·38	244,790·48	16·80
	0 12	97,503·66	276,767·56	374,271·22	25·69
	0 8	61,878·29	282,071·66	343,949·95	23·61
	0 6	24,419·19	269,462·22	293,881·41	20·17
	0 4	6,755·55	160,497·36	167,252·91	11·48
	0 2	392·11	3,898·86	4,290·97	0·29
Total ..	..	306,644·87	1,150,342·37	1,456,987·24	100·00
Garden	9 0	10,877·31	31·81	10,909·12	10·38
	7 14	8,489·40	19·86	8,509·26	8·10
	6 12	11,285·66	34·43	11,320·09	10·77
	5 10	10,601·38	32.00	10,633·38	10·12
	4 8	12,571·91	34·20	12,606·11	12·00
	3 6	13,873·63	20·05	13,893.68	13·23
	2 4	33,470·25	111·27	33,581·52	31·96
	1 2	3,572·89	37·46	3,610.35	3·44
Total ..	..	104,742·43	321·08	105,063·51	100·00
Wet I class	11 4	3,417·30	0·47	3,417·77	2·37
	9 14	30,180·88	7·65	30,188·53	20·89
	8 7	44,857·36	7·00	44,864·36	31·05
	7 1	32,732·02	16·16	32,748·18	22·67
	5 10	13,680.28	10·15	13,690·43	9·47
	4 4	11,096·26	58·42	11,154·68	7·72
	2 13	6,002·74	32·62	6,035·36	4·18
	2 2	1,814·93	7.70	1,822·63	1·26
	1 7	507·86	8.56	516·42	0·36
	1 1	47·25	..	47·25	0·03
Total ..	..	144,336·88	148.73	144,485·61	100·00
Wet II class—Double crop	9 14	649·60	..	649·60	5·55
	8 7	4,216·95	0·98	4,217·93	36·03
	7 1	4,720·35	3·87	4,724·22	40·34
	5 10	1,804·18	2·16	1,806·34	15·43
	4 4	227·73	..	227·73	1.95
	3 6	0·37	..	0·37	..
	2 13	46·18	..	46·18	0·39
	2 2	29·80	..	29·80	0·26
	1 7	6·05	..	6·05	0·05
	1 1	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	11,701·21	7·01	11,708·22	100·00
Wet II class—Single crop ..	7 14	4,171·23	5·91	4,177·14	3·97
	6 12	26,508·40	19·77	26,528·17	25·24
	5 10	25,402·28	43·27	25,445·55	24·21
	4 8	18,703·99	46·79	18,750·78	17·84
	3 6	11,708·50	36·72	11,745·22	11·17
	2 13	155·71	19·96	175·67	0·17
	2 4	6,590·30	20·76	6,611·06	6·29
	1 11	4,826·48	108·10	4,934·58	4·69
	1 2	3,636·90	33·26	3,670·16	3·49
	0 14	3,013·59	65·68	3,079·27	2·93
Total ..	..	104,717·38	400·22	105,117·60	100·00
Wet III class	6 12	264·33	..	264·33	0·15
	5 10	2,268·22	0·07	2,268·29	1·31
	4 8	14,964·82	27·36	14,992·18	8·67
	3 6	47,415·85	26·92	47,442·77	27·45
	2 13	1,202·37	2·97	1,205·34	0·70
	2 4	58,397·03	77·20	58,474·23	33·84
	1 11	29,214·62	69·21	29,283·83	16·95
	1 2	12,062·24	182·25	12,244·49	7·09
	0 14	6,456·22	178·19	6,634·41	3·84
Total ..	..	172,245·70	564·17	172,809·87	100·00
Total, wet ..	..	433,001·17	1,120·13	434,121·30	..
Total, dry, garden and wet..	..	844,388·47	1,151,783·58	1,996,172·05	..

Particulars of area not included in the statement—

	ACS.
Occupied wet—Cowle land	1·98
" garden—Grant and freehold lands	26·31
" dry—Mulpatta, ground-rent, Neriya cardamom forest grant, freehold, etc.	33,471·70
Kumari	144,323·54
Total ..	177,795·24
Unoccupied dry, grant, quit-rent and sites available for grant on ground-rent..	114·80

Endorsement No. R. Dis. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936.

Forwarded

2. *Paragraph 15 of the Special Settlement Officer's report.*—The boundaries of the Coondapoor town were revised after the resettlement, with the result that certain holdings which had been charged ground rent at the rate of Rs. 11-4-0 an acre, at the resettlement, now fall outside the town limits. In the case of these holdings assessment was not collected for fasli 1344 at the enhanced rate.

3. *Memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department.*—The principles on which the re-classification of dry to wet should be made, during the currency of the resettlement, are being examined by the Board in consultation with the Collector of Malabar—please see Board's Ref. No. F. 4241/35-3, dated 12th May 1936.

M. HUMAYUN
Collector

To the Secretary, Board of Revenue.

ii)

Letter from Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HUMAYUN Saheb Bahadur, B.A., Collector of South Kanara, to the Secretary, Board of Revenue, dated Mangalore 21st August 1936, D. Dis. No. 4234/36.

[Settlement—Resettlement (South Kanara)—Introduction report. *Reference.*—Board's Ref. F. No. 2202/36-2, dated 11th August 1936.]

The holdings referred to in paragraph 2 of my report R. Dis. No. 2976/36, dated 4th July 1936 are being treated as ordinary agricultural dry lands and assessment at the ordinary dry rates is being collected on them. They are not treated as ground rent lands.

Resolution—No. 120, Press, dated 11th September 1936

Recorded.

2. The memorandum for the guidance of the Revenue Department will be issued separately.

(True extract)

L. R. MUIR,
Joint Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.
,, Collector of South Kanara.
,, Special Settlement Officer, Party No. III.
Copy to Special Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of Party Nos. I and II.

Order—No. 640, Revenue, dated 19th March 1937.

Recorded.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. UZIELLI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue.
Copy to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.).